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Sur l'ontogénèse du cervelet. E. LAHOUSSE. Bull. de l'académie royale de Méd. de Belgique, IV Série, I, 4, p. 378; Rapport officiel delivré par M. Rommelaere.

The author has found that the histological differentiation of the spinal cord precedes that of the cerebellum. Ganglion cells, neuroglia and nerve fibres form a united whole. The axis cylinder develops later and in a different manner from the rest of the nerve, namely, from the paraplast. These results were obtained from the study of sections in the adult and developing chick.

Beitrag zur Anatomie des Taubstummenghirns. J. WALDSCHMIDT. Allg. Zeitschr. f. Psychiatrie, XLIII, 4, 5, S. 373.

In a deaf mute forty-six years of age, who could not write, the weight of the brain was 1440 grams. Operculum gyr. front. inf. and gyr. temp. III. were somewhat less developed on the left side. The left island was much less developed and less convoluted than the right.

The brain of a deaf mute girl, nineteen years of age, also showed the principal difference in the island. In both cases the limen insulae was not prominent. The author lays most weight on the convoluting of the island. In four brains of those not deaf mute (among them two of university instructors), the left island was found decidedly more developed than the right. From which it follows that the deaf-mutism is not necessarily connected with the atrophy of the operculum and the associated parts.

Die anthropologische Bedeutung der frontalen Gehirnentwicklung, nebst Untersuchungen über den Windungstypus des Hinterhauptlappens und pathologischen Wägungsergebnissen der menschlichen Hirnlappen. TH. MEYNERT. Jahrb. f. Psychiatrie, VII.

The view of Munk that the frontal lobes are the motor centres for the trunk, and that of Hitzig that they are the seat of logical thought, are both rejected by the author. The weight of the frontal lobe in the percent. of the entire brain mantle is: For man, 42 per cent; ape, 35 per cent; dog, 32 per cent; bear, 30 per cent; a result which gives hardly a satisfactory basis for the view of Hitzig. The increased development of the frontal lobes is mainly due to the increased height of the lenticular nucleus and the island. On the other hand it should be borne in mind that the temporal lobe is proportionately as much developed in man as the frontal. In the carnivora it is the parietal, in the apes the occipital, and in man the frontal lobes which are most developed. The peculiar form of the human brain is due to the upright position in man. The paper contains much other matter bearing on the relative development and separation of the lobes.

Ueber die Localization der Gehirnkrankheiten. H. NOTHNAGEL. Verh. d. VI. Congresses für innere Medicin zu Wiesbaden, 1887.

N. argues for a moderately detailed localization. In the case of the eye, lesion of the cuneus and the first occipital convolution O₁ causes a hemiopia of the retinal halves on the same side. Injury to the adjacent parts of the cortex causes psychical blindness (Seelenblindheit), or, when excited, hallucinations and the like.